

# DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

Vol. III. Camp Douglas, U. T., Tuesday Morning, August 30, 1864. [No. 49.]

**Daily Union Vedette,**  
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS  
**CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,**  
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,  
California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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Regular or half yearly advertisers will be allowed to change at pleasure, at 40 cents a square for composition.  
Transient advertisements, to insure insertion, must be paid for in advance.  
Special Notices charged for at the rate of fifty cents a line, each insertion.  
Mastheads, Headers, and Footers are published in this paper free of charge.

**Job Work,**  
SUCH AS  
MINING CERTIFICATES,  
PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,  
BILL HEADS,  
Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms  
etc., etc., etc.,  
IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the Daily Vedette, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.  
All Communications must be addressed to the Editor of the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory.  
Hiram S. Tuttle is our Carrier, and authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Orders left for him at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse Main Street, will be promptly attended to.

**Notice.**  
Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main Street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.  
Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.  
Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States.  
PATRICK LYNCH.

**JAMES LINFORTH,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
205 BATTERY STREET,  
San Francisco, Cal.  
Night Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.  
Austin, Nevada Territory.  
Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. 1721

**TELEGRAPH COAL BED.**  
\$4 per ton.  
PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.  
Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine will be promptly attended to.  
GEO. W. CARLETON,  
Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. 1821

**IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!!**  
**EUREKA LIVERY STABLES**  
Next Building South of the  
**MANSION HOUSE,**  
Corner of Emigration Street and State Road  
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.  
These New, Large and Commodious  
**STABLES**  
Are now open for the accommodation of the Public.  
Good Saddles and Horses always on hand.  
Travelers will find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.  
Cash paid for Hay and Grain.  
ELSWORTH & TUTTLE.

**NOTICE.**  
INTENDING to go East on the expiration of my term of service, I will sell, in lots of ten feet or more, three-fourths of a claim of 200 feet, in the Sacramento Company, California Volunteer Lodge, situated at Egan Cañon, Lander county, Nevada Territory. For further particulars apply to  
EDWARD WATKINS,  
Col. Co. 2d Inf. U. V.

**S. J. LEES'**  
**PROVISION STORE,**  
on Main Street,  
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Provisions, Groceries, and  
Liquors.  
SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 10th, 1864.

**REDUCTION OF FARE**  
**VIRGINIA CITY,**  
MONTANA TERRITORY.  
On and after Monday next, the 13th inst. and until further notice, the fare from Salt Lake to Virginia City, Montana, will be  
**\$25.00**

**LEGAL TENDERS,**  
W. S. HALSEY, Agent.

**California and Nevada Volunteers' RESTAURANT.**  
THE undersigned having re-built and furnished the above Restaurant at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call, in a manner never before equaled in this place. The table will always be furnished with the best the market affords.  
JULIEN AVER, Prop'r.

**RANSOHOFF & CO.,**  
New Goods! New Goods!!  
FINE ASSORTMENT OF  
SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN  
French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,  
etc., etc., etc.,

**In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.**  
Also a Fine Stock of  
Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Fur-  
nishing Goods.

**The Highest Price Paid for Gold**  
Dust and Coin.

**AMERICAN TACITURNITY.**—The general run of ordinary folk, with seedy dark clothes, square-toed boots, and strangely-shaped hats, are so silent—so persistently and so pertinaciously silent—that a stranger naturally thinks that this taciturnity must arise from melancholy or moroseness. But this is not the case. The majority can afford to be taciturn, because he is occupied with the inevitable "quid," he can "chaw" and think simultaneously; and expectation is a pastime which does not hinder cogitation the most profound. A good many are thinking of the last bargain they have made or the next they are likely to make. They are meditating on the "Almighty dollar," just as we go through elaborate processes of ratiocination here about the omnipotent sovereign and the not useless shilling; but they don't talk about it so much, if they think more. They are such keen folk, and have to deal with fellow citizens so keen, that a trader must not waste his acuteness in conversation, but reserve it for action. The climate, also, may have something to do with this phenomenon. I can bear witness that in summer it was sometimes too hot to talk, and in winter it may be occasionally too cold. Then, again, they read incessantly—books and magazines to a fair extent, but newspapers forever. A journal, and a cake of honey-dew for "chawing" purposes, are meat and drink to a traveling American, Northern or Southern, in the absence of the two usual supports of human life. In the railway cars I have traveled miles and miles without hearing the exchange of two words. The well known Latin grammar quotation, *Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur*, should be inscribed on the panels of the cars, and on the walls of the news-rooms of the hotels, not as a caution, but as a truism well known and regularly practiced. In churches and libraries I have now and then heard a little talking; but that merely, in all probability, arose from the wayward tendencies of the "child of freedom" to assert his independence by the violation of established custom.—*All the Year Round.*

"Grandfather," said a very little boy the other day, "how old are you?" The old gentleman, who had been a soldier, and much under the ordinary size, took the child upon his knees and said: "My dear boy I am ninety-five years old; but why do you ask?" The little fellow with the importance of a Napoleon replied: "Well, it appears to me you are remarkably small of your age."

"Robert can you describe a bat?" "Yes, Sir; he's a flying insect, about the size of a stopple, has rubber wings and a shoe-string tail; he sees with his eyes shut, and bites like the devil."

A celebrated cook, who died recently, has had his epitaph written by some cockney—  
"Peace to his haashes."

Dobbs on being asked if he had ever seen the "Bridge of Sighs," replied: "Yes, I have been traveling on it ever since I was married."

Argument, as usually managed, is the worst sort of conversation; as it is generally in books the worst sort of reading.—*Seyt.*

**A BRIBE WELL WEIGHED.**—A poor man in Turkey claimed a house which a rich neighbor had usurped; he held his deeds and documents to prove his right, but his more powerful opponent had provided a number of witnesses to invalidate his claims. The poor man selected the cad with a bag containing five hundred ducats.

When the cause came to be heard, the poor man told his story, and produced his writings, but wanted that most essential and only valid proof, witnesses. The other provided with witnesses, laid his whole stress on them, and on his adversary's defect in law, who could produce none; he therefore urged the cad to give sentence in his favor.

After the most pressing solicitations, the judge drew from under his seat the bag of five hundred ducats, which the rich man had given him as a bribe; saying to him very gravely: "You have been much mistaken in this suit; for if the poor man could bring no witness in confirmation of his right, I myself can produce at least five hundred." He then threw him the bag with reproach and indignation, and decreed the house to the poor plaintiff.

A crusty old bachelor, not liking a way his landlady's daughter had of appropriating his hair-oil, filled his bottle with Spandling's glue the day before a ball to which the girl was invited, and she staid at home in consequence. It was a fiendish revenge.

The proprietor of a forge, not remarkable for correctness of language, but who, by honest industry, had realized a comfortable independence, being called upon at a social meeting for a toast, gave—"Success to forgery."

A messenger having requested a clergyman to announce, "If Dr. — is among the audience, he is urgently wanted," the clergyman added, from sympathy, "and may God have mercy on the poor patient."

A girl, hearing the lady of the house, at dinner, ask her husband to bring "Dombey and Son" with him when he came home to tea, laid two extra plates on the supper-table for the supposed visitors.

"Hear, hear!" continually exclaimed an enthusiastic individual at a late political meeting: "There is mighty little to hear here," dryly remarked a wag standing close by.

"I can't reconcile differences," said Septimus Hardup. "For instance, there is nothing more regular in its coming around than dinner-time, and nothing less certain than dinner."

Generally a ton of iron expended on a railroad is worth a hundred fold the value of the same metal used up in forty-four pounders, but there are times when the reverse is true.

"Is Mr. Jones in?" asked an Irishman of the porter in a hotel. "No," was the reply; "will you leave your name?" "Och, do you think I'd be after going home without a name?"

The Boston Post asks, "Cannot America make her own rattles?" One item of news at New York last week, was \$16,000 for foreign toys.



DR. L. W. A. COLLE is the author of the "The Daily Union Visitor," for Montana and Idaho Territories. All orders for Advertising, Subscriptions and Job Work, left with him will be promptly attended to.

#### Writing without a Subject

One of the most disagreeable things connected with the life of an editor, is the absolute necessity of writing, even though there be really nothing to write about, or at least nothing of immediate interest to the community in which the paper is published. It may be said, there is the war—the financial condition of the country—the prospects in the mines and a variety of other subjects of permanent interest, on any one of which a good article may be written. But does it not occur to those who suggest these topics, that the same themes have been already ably handled by others, whose lucubrations thereon will have already reached our readers ere we can elaborate anything on the subject? Or is it not possible that a large portion of readers are quite as able to read intelligently and to compare and judge the truth of the telegraphic reports as in the editor himself? When this is the case, it is the height of waste, both of time, labor, space and printer's ink to write at all under such a caption, and, unfortunately, there are times when things in every community come to a stand still—when no new subject invites the attention of the people and the old ones have become trite—times like the present, when transit East is nearly stopped and telegraphic communication interrupted—when nothing worth writing about is taking place at home, and if anything of interest be transpiring abroad, we have no means of knowing it.

It may be replied that there is no difficulty in writing sufficient matter to fill a paper, and that, with or without anything to say, he should never mount the editor's tripod who cannot write under all circumstances, and to any extent. That is just the thing that has rendered our newspapers (or many of them) in the United States so inefficient as they confessedly are. It is in no way creditable to a man's intellect to be able to string words together, though he did it consecutively by the hour, unless there are ideas and pertinent ones expressed thereby, and it seems to us we risk nothing by the assertion that this same faculty of talking and writing purely against time has rendered speeches and essays comparatively valueless at home, and has at the same time given us a reputation in this regard abroad, which is far from desirable. Speeches for buncombe have become too thoroughly identified with our American institutions, and in reviewing the course and proceedings of the last Congress, we cannot see that even the great events daily transpiring in this war, or the magnitude of the interests at stake, both to ourselves and to the world at large, have yet been able in any degree to eradicate from our legislative bodies this absurd and ridiculous tendency, or to enable our statesmen to rise to the level which circumstances would imperatively demand them (now, if ever) to reach.

Finally, a newspaper is not the proper vehicle for a moral essay, unless plainly pertinent to something transpiring then and there, which, may have awakened the interest of those for whom the paper is published—and the attempt on the part of any editor thus to invade the proper province of the pulpit or rostrum, must necessarily end in an unpopularity, which is of all things most to be deprecated by a journalist. With these remarks on the difficulty and impropriety of writing without anything to say, we would submit the foregoing as a practical illustration of the way of accomplishing that feat.

**DESTRUCTION OF THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.**—We are informed by the operators that the telegraph poles have been burned and the wires destroyed for a very considerable distance, near Cottonwood and east of Julesburg. This has been done by Indians, who must have been instigated thereto by white men, and our informant was unable to tell us what the prospect was for a speedy re-opening of communication.

**Fire at the Post Office.**—On Monday morning about 10 o'clock a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. J. M. Bollwinkel, which destroyed his warehouse and the greater portion of its contents. The estimated loss is about \$5,000, and of course there is no insurance. No clue is given to the origin of the fire, and we think it must have been accidental, as it is hardly likely that so civil and obliging a gentleman as Mr. Bollwinkel could have enemies mean enough to take such a way of working spite.

**MUSTER AND REVIEW.**—The troops at Camp Douglas will be mustered and reviewed by the commanding officer of the Post on tomorrow (Wednesday), at 2 o'clock, a.m. Pay day will be soon after, but it is so long since sobriety has become the rule and drunkenness the exception among the soldiers now here, that neither officers, men nor citizens look forward to the day with any fears of trouble.

**C. L. WELLER.**—We published in yesterday's *Vedette* the speech made by C. L. Weller in San Francisco, after his release from Alcatraz Island. His confinement appears to have had but little effect in improving his extremely small stock of common sense, and had justice been done him, he would immediately have been taken back to prison, there to drag out the remaining portion of his miserable existence.

**SUCCESSFUL FEAT.**—The halliards of the Flag Staff at Camp Douglas having parted on Sunday last, came down by the run—and yesterday for the purpose of reeving them it became necessary to swerve the staff, which was successfully accomplished by Private Matthews, of Co. G, 3d Infy, C. V. We would rather be excused than undertake the job!

**WE** call the attention of the Nev. Volunteers to an "Act relating to elections," etc., (published in to-day's issue) enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Nevada Territory, and approved Nov. 1, 1864. Also to the subjoined opinion of Wm. M. Gates, Prosecuting Att'y of Lyon Co., N. T.

**THE TOWN OF FOLSOM, CAL.,** was visited by a destructive fire on the 19th inst., which destroyed property to the value of nearly \$11,000.

**WAGONS FROM FORT RUBY.**—Three government wagons, from Fort Ruby, arrived in this city yesterday for the purpose of taking the balance of the machinery and timbers for the quartz mill that is now building at Egan Canon.—*R. R. Reveille.*

**QUICKEST TRIP ON RECORD!**—Yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, the California Company's stage arrived in this city in thirteen hours from Sacramento! From E. A. Rockwell, Esq., editor of the *Sacramento Bee*, a passenger on the stage, we have received a copy of the *San Francisco Bulletin* of Monday evening—21 hours from San Francisco. This is the quickest trip on record. The California stage runs by the Dutch Flat and Donner Lake route, and strikes the railroad at Newcastle. The distance from here to San Francisco is over 300 miles, and the trip has been made in railroad time—that, too, over the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The facilities for traveling between California and Nevada, at present, are almost equal to those of any other country, although what were supposed to be insurmountable difficulties, have been overcome in making roads over the high and rugged mountains.—*Virginia Union, Aug. 24.*

**WE** find the following in the *Daily Rocky Mountain News*:

**LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.**—On the night of the 4th of July, the Governor's Guards. Any one that will give information that will lead to their discovery, will be liberally rewarded, on application to the Orderly Sergeant.

*N. B. When last heard from, they were garrisoning the fort at Boulder.*

**IN** the beginning of the war a patriotic landlady, in her desire to emulate the generosity of many city governments and other corporations in continuing the wages of absent soldiers, gave notice that if any of her boarders wished to enlist, she would allow them board bill to run right on all the time they were gone, the same as if they remained.

**How the Wounded Feel.**  
A correspondent of the *Union Herald* thus reports on a recent visit to the hospitals about Washington:

The cheerfulness which prevails among the inmates of these hospitals, and the courage they exhibit, deserve emulation by those who remain at home and enjoy its care and its quiet. The first thought in the minds of these brave fellows, is not themselves, but the country. "How is Grant getting along?" would be the first inquiry from many a hero whose stump of an arm or a leg might have excused other thoughts. "Yes, my leg is gone," would some poor fellow say, "but I willingly give it if Grant will take Richmond." "My arm is buried near Coal Harbor," would another remark: "If the Union only triumphs, I don't begrudge it at all." Another, torn terribly by a Minnie ball, with great earnestness urged: "If Grant will only stick to it, it will be all right very soon." One sufferer whom I had seen a few minutes before on the surgeon's operating board, whose head was greatly swollen, whose under-jaw was broken and whose cheek was cut open, while the bullet remained in his body somewhere about the collar bone, in response to a sympathetic remark, mumbled—for his wounds prevented distinct utterance: "Oh, I am getting along very well; have had a hard time, but I feel much better." A young man with his head all in bandages, and a broken jaw and torn lips, answered that "a fellow who didn't keep up his spirits, wasn't worth living." A patient on a neighboring cot, took part in conversation briskly, and the writer remarked that he seemed not to be as badly wounded as some of them: "Not very bad," he responded, uncovering and lifting up his right leg, amputated just above the knee. No one complains; all warmly commend their care; and without exception they speak of their own sufferings as of no consequence, if Grant only succeeds, as they are certain he will.

It was immediately after the Baltimore Convention that my visit to the hospitals was made. Inquiry was general as to the proceedings of that body. One brave New Yorker, with his arm bandaged and suffering severely, when answered that Mr. Lincoln was renominated, exclaimed: "Thank God; good! good!" Another lifted up his head from his cot, saying: "That's right; the rebels will learn that we are in earnest; that will help the Union cause as much as a victory." In another hospital, when a wounded soldier learned the nomination, he held up a limb amputated at the knee, and averred with a chuckle indicating his own appreciation of his joke: "I will stump Ohio for old Abe." The men thoroughly appreciate the principles and interests involved, and canvass them with marked clearness. One remarked, in response to a suggestion of a comrade concerning Grant: "He has a life office and is a soldier, and not at all a statesman, and he knows it; I wouldn't vote for him for President against Mr. Lincoln." The soldiers of the Army of the Potomac indulge freely in comparisons between Grant and McClellan, and greatly to the disadvantage of the latter.

**DRY SEASON.**—The summer in California is emphatically the "dry season"—dry scarcely expresses it; it does not do "justice to the subject," and of all dry seasons this throws its predecessors in the shade. It is the driest of the dry. Wells, springs, brooks, creeks and rivers are "dried up." The parched and thirsty earth is destitute of moisture. Everything seems to be returning to its original element—dust, and we are blessed with more than enough of the original—would rather have it mixed. The summer's sun has poked his nose into every nook and crevice, and licked up with his fiery tongue every particle of moisture. The flowers and grasses of early spring have long since lost their freshness—have faded, withered, died; the pines and oaks are no longer clothed in beauty, but droop as faded wreaths upon the grave of the loved and lost. We are told that "leaves have their time to fall and flowers to fade," etc., but that means in well regulated climates; here they fall out of time and fade in their spring. California plays the deuce with poetry, leaves and flowers. They "spread themselves" out of season and die before their time. The earth is parched, dreary and dusty, and so it will remain until the gentle rains again bless us with their glorious tribute.—*Mountain Democrat.*

**SPRIGGLES** suggested that possibly General Wright, while in command of the Department of the Pacific, did well; but it is certain that General McDowell has done better.

**AN ACT**  
Supplemental to an Act relating to elections and the mode of supplying vacancies, approved Nov. 1st, 1864.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Nevada, as follows:

**Section 1.** Section 1 of an Act entitled An Act relating to elections and the mode of supplying vacancies, approved November 1st, A. D. 1861, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 1st. Every white male citizen of the United States (not laboring under the disabilities named in the Act) of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in this Territory six months, and in the precinct or county thirty days next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people, and upon all questions submitted to the electors at such elections.

**Section 2.** Section 2 of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. No person who has been, or may be convicted of treason, felony or bribery in any State or Territory of the United States, unless restored to civil rights; and no person who, after arriving at the age of eighteen years, shall have voluntarily borne arms against the United States, or held civil or military office under the so-called Confederate States, or either of them, unless an amnesty be granted to such by the Federal Government, and no idiot, insane, or disloyal person shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

**Section 3.** For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have lost a residence by reason of his absence while employed in the service of the United States or of this Territory, nor gained a residence while a student in any seminary of learning.

**Section 4.** No soldier in the army of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this Territory in consequence of being stationed within this Territory.

**Section 5.** The right of suffrage shall be enjoyed by all persons otherwise entitled to the same who may be absent from this Territory in the military or naval services of the United States.

**Section 6.** During the day on which any general election shall be held in this Territory, no qualified elector shall be arrested by virtue of any civil process.

**Section 7.** This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved February 20th, 1864.

DATTON, August 19th, 1864.

Opinion as to the necessary qualifications of voters at the next ensuing election?

The Legislature at its last session provides that every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in this Territory six months and in the precinct or county thirty days next preceding any election, and who has not been convicted of treason, felony or bribery in any State or Territory of the United States, unless restored to civil rights, and who has not, after arriving at the age of eighteen years, voluntarily borne arms against the United States, or held civil or military office under the so-called Confederate States, or either of them, unless an amnesty be granted to such by the Federal Government, and who is not an idiot, insane or disloyal person, shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

And again, it is provided that no person shall be deemed to have lost a residence by reason of his absence while employed in the service of the United States or of this Territory.

And again, it is provided that no soldier of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this Territory in consequence of being stationed within this Territory.

It is, from the foregoing, obvious that the law makers designed to continue to parties or persons who enlist in the service of the Union, the rights and privileges of electors that they had enjoyed prior to their enlistment, and that no disability in this respect should attach to them on account of such laudable and patriotic sacrifice to the good of the Union.

It appears then, that all soldiers in the service of the United States who were actual residents of the county of Lyon (according to the legislative Act above referred to) prior to their enlistment, are electors under the Act, and are entitled to vote for officers of said Lyon county.

WM. M. GATES,

Prosecuting Attorney of Lyon county, N. T.

**SUBJUGATED.**—At the Copperhead meeting on the night of August 19th, General Chipman, the "war horse," declined making a speech. He said his "heart beat as true in the cause as ever, but he was a subjugated man."

—*Sacramento Union.*

**THE** object of conversation is to entertain and amuse. To be agreeable you must learn to be a good listener. A man who monopolizes the conversation is a bore, no matter how great his knowledge.







# By-Laws of Lake Valley Mining District

At a meeting of the miners of Lake Valley Mining District, held at Camp Jones, July 16, 1894, H. L. Seward was appointed President of the meeting, and H. L. Seward Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the objects of the meeting were to create a new mining district within the limits of Snake Valley Mining District, elect a Recorder and establish By-Laws for the government of said district.

A committee, consisting of D. C. Jewell, Hugh Kaepfer and Wm. Jarris were appointed to draft By-Laws.

The following laws having been presented by the committee, were acted upon, serially, and adopted by the meeting.

Article 1. This District to be known as Snake Valley Mining District, to include that portion of territory situated in the Territory of Utah, county of Beaver, as follows: Commencing at the crossing of the Reese River road from Minersville at Snake Creek, running thence thirty miles West; thence thirty miles North; thence thirty miles East, and thence to point of beginning.

Article 2. The extent of a claim on any mineral vein shall be two hundred feet along the lode, with a width of one hundred feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, spurs, and branches, and all the minerals and other valuables therein contained, and priority of location shall determine the ownership of all cross or other leads traversing ground claimed under these laws. The discoverer and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one claim additional for discovery.

Article 3d. No person shall hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase any number of claims may be held.

Article 4th. All locations shall be made by companies, and measured on a horizontal line; each company's location to be designated and its extent fully described.

Article 5th. Each company must do one faithful day's work on their claim in each month after the same shall have been located one year: on a failure to do so, the claim or claims will be subject to re-location by any other person; provided, however, that if the company are prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, a failure to do so will not forfeit their claims.

Article 6th. Work done, or caused to be done by the owners in any tunnel, cut, shaft, water ditch or privilege in good faith for the benefit of any claim, shall be considered as done on the claim owned by said person or company.

Article 7th. All claims shall be recorded within ten days after a notice of location shall have been posted thereon; but a notice filed for record in the Recorder's office, shall be considered in all cases equivalent to a record.

Article 8th. Claims on gold surface diggings shall be each two hundred feet square.

Article 9th. Locators on veins of coal or iron shall be entitled to five hundred feet for each location, and five hundred feet additional for discovery, and in all other respects shall be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

Article 10th. All locations made on water for mining, ditch, mill privileges, or for irrigation purposes, shall be respected, and the same be recorded in the book or books of the district Recorder, and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

Article 11th. Whenever three hundred dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any Company in this district, the ground so claimed by said Company, shall be deemed as belonging in fee to the owners and their assigns; and the same shall not be subject to relocation by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment of the ground by the Company, which shall be so construed after said ground shall have lain idle for one year; and, except in cases where claims are in litigation.

Article 12th. All voters at meetings to regulate mining interests, shall be claim owners in this district.

Article 13th. All meetings for the purpose of election or changing these laws, must be called by posting written notices in at least three public places in the district, or by publishing the same in some newspaper printed in the Territory; said publication to be made by the Recorder (in either case) during at least twenty days previous to such meeting, stating the object thereof.

Article 14th. There shall be a Recorder chosen from among the miners of the district, who shall hold his office during a term of one year, unless a successor shall be duly elected, which can only be done by a majority of the legal voters present at a meeting for that purpose.

Article 15th. It shall be the duty of the Recorder to record all claims presented for that purpose; provided, that it shall not be lawful for him to record any claim in conflict with a prior location; and he shall be entitled to receive therefor, a sum not exceeding one dollar for each separate claim or company; he shall endorse on all notices placed on file in his office, the exact time of presentation for record; it shall be his duty (if required by the locator) to furnish each share holder with a certificate of his claim, attested by the seal of his office, for each of which he shall be en-

that no rights are infringed.

Article 16th. The Recorder shall keep two series of books, in one of which, to record all locations, and the other, all transfers of claims in this district, to be styled, "Book A. B and C of Claims," and "Book A. and C of Transfers," in the latter of which he shall place on record all deeds of shares presented for that purpose, for which he shall be entitled to receive a sum not exceeding two dollars and a half in each case; and all such records with the necessary revenue stamps affixed, shall be deemed legal evidence of sale or ownership, as the case may be.

Article 17th. All examinations of records shall be made in the presence of the Recorder or his Deputy. When relieved the Recorder shall turn over to his successor all books and papers pertaining to his office; he shall have a seal, and attest all acknowledgments and certificates made by him; provided, that he may use his private seal until the proper seal of office shall be procured.

Article 18th. All records and copies thereof, properly certified, shall be legal evidence of their contents in all Courts in this Territory.

On motion, the district was declared established, and the By-Laws as above, were adopted.

On motion, James C. Lehmer was unanimously elected Recorder.

On motion, the President declared the meeting adjourned.

H. R. BROWN, President.

H. L. SEWARD, Secretary.

## NOTICE.

Jordan Silver Mining Company, West Mountain District, U. S. M. City, U. T.

NOTICE is hereby given that there is due on the following stock, an account of assessments duly levied, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective Shareholders, and unless paid on or before the first day of September next, there will be advertised and sold according to law, so many shares of said stock as will be necessary to pay the amount of assessments then due, together with the expenses of advertising and sale, to-wit:

	Certificates.	Shares.	Ass't.	Am't.
W. T. Coleman,	48	5	25	\$ 50.00
A. Gardiner, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177	5	5	12	50
unknown,	224, 225,	6	7	17.50
W. Washburn,	224	4, 5, 6	5	37.50
Wm. A. Hickman,	224, 225, 226, 227	5	6	50.00
Daniel McLom,	272	2, 3, 4, 5, 6	20	210.00
N. B. Eldred,	273	2, 3, 4, 5, 6	20	210.00
Jas. E. Bromley,	264	6	4	19.00
Mrs. Bromley,	267	6	2	7.00
R. H. Willard,	263	4, 5, 6	1	7.50
Willis E. Jaylord,	275	5, 6	3	15.00
Hickman, Hurdleston & Hickman,	260	5	20	50.00

By order of the Trustees, G. W. CARLETON, Secretary.

aug18td

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AND OTHER STAPLES.

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THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY, carrying the United States Mail from Salt Lake City to Virginia, Nevada Territory; forms in connection with the Overland Stage Line, East, and the Pioneer Stage Company, West, the

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GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, July 1st, 1894.

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